

given in this paper, while at least two of them strongly confirm it. If one will but compare the famous "Henri II" map of 1543 with Diego Homen's map of 1558, he will see that the island on the former which has caused confusion by being mistaken for Prince Edward Island, is on the latter marked "ille de Sablões." This very word is used by Cartier in describing the largest of the Magdalen Islands as he coasted along it, and he gave it no other name. Granting that Cartier took Prince Edward Island to be a part of the mainland, the rest of the maps are perfectly intelligible.

Returning to our voyagers we find them on July 4th entering Bay Chaleurs and coasting along its northern shore. The first harbour they found was a little bay and haven altogether open towards the south, and having no protection from southerly wind. It being St. Martin's Day they named it St. Martin's Haven (*la couche Saint Martin*); it is to-day called Port Daniel. Here their ships remained until the 12th of the month, but with their boats they explored towards the head of the bay. They went first with one boat to a cape seven or eight leagues to the west, clearly the present Paspebiac Point, where they saw forty or fifty canoes full of Indians whom they had to frighten away with firearms and lances. Upon July 9th¹ they started upon a longer expedition. They sailed that day twenty-five leagues to the west, and the next until 10 o'clock, which must have taken them nearly or quite to the present Dalhousie. But the converging shores shewed them that there could be no open passage to the west, and they turned back. The narrative goes on to say, "and making our way along the coast we saw the savages upon the bank of a pond (*estanc*) on low ground where they were making many fires and smokes. We went to this place and found that there was a passage from the sea, which ran into the said pond." They seem to have come to this place soon after turning back, and such a pond, connected with the sea just as Cartier describes it and, moreover, so situated that they must have soon passed near it on their return voyage, is found at Tracadigash Point. It seems to be the only place on the coast to which the description is applicable, and how applicable the accompanying map will show. They traded with the Indians there and afterwards reached their ships on so hot a day that they named the bay the Bay of Heat or Bay Chaleurs.²

On Sunday, July 12th, they left St. Martin's and coasted along the shore eighteen leagues to the east, which brought them to Cape Pratto, the present White Head. They anchored between it and an island one league to the east, the latter being the present Bonaventure. On Tuesday they continued their course to the north, and were forced by stormy weather to put into a river, five or six leagues from the last-mentioned cape, which Cartier's description proves beyond question to be the present Gaspé Bay. In this safe haven they remained several days, making friends with the many Indians there. But the natives were not so well pleased when their visitors set up at the mouth of the harbour a great cross bearing aloft a shield with the three white lilies of France, and the inscription "Vive le Roy de France." Yet they allowed Cartier to take with them two of the children of their chief when he sailed away on the 25th.

¹ Both the Relation originale and the edition of 1598, call Monday, the 6th, Sunday, the 12th, and Thursday the 8th. As a mistake of this kind is more likely to be made on the day of the month than the day of the week, it probably should read Thursday, the 9th.

² There is nothing in the narrative to shew whether they gave the name "Bay Chaleurs" to the whole bay from its entrance or only to its upper part. The former seems to us the more probable.